the Emperor of Austria that he was to do nothing in op. position to this arrangement. Not to cause fruitless oussion, however, the young priest of imperial blood has been kept on the lower steps of the temple, till, in the fulness of time, he can be exulted. The cardinals, whose conclave will have the duty of election, will receive from France such convincing arguments in aid of a wise election that there is no doubt of their exhibiting a docile mind, and the new Po, e will enter on his duties duly impressed with his duties to the church in general, and to France in particular. Such is believed by all parties here who have opportu-

rous of winning good opinions from the world. L'Em-programme. In the meantime his Majesty is very desi-rous of winning good opinions from the world. L'Em-pire c'est la pair is the text on which perpetual homilies ire rung. Lock at the financial difficulty, and the frank oner in which it has been avowed. Look how his Majosty resigns his most cherished plans and leaves everything to M. Fould. Look how carefully he abstalus com interfering with the growing freedom of speech, leaves the clergy, whose hatred he has incurred, to show forth its wrath without molestation. Even while there is undeniable distress stalking throughout the insolvency through all the great cities of the smpire is attesting the consequences of the American strife, and the Anglo-French treaty, whose birth has

strife, and the Anglo-French treaty, whose birth has come in troublous times, is adding to the confusion how impassive the Emperor remains. It is only when driven to it by the positive insunity of the Archbeshop of Touleuse that the government interfores at all.

It is under such circumstances that men cast a wistful eye to America, where, because confidence is placed in the people, the whole population rises as one man in the hour of difficulty to make good its country. Here no one is trusted, no one is appealed to. The very freedom of speach venciusafed the Legislative Asset, bly serves only to make known the causes of discontent. Journals dare not discoust them, or so much as hint at the ramedy; and therefore it is that, like hounds, who, in the pursuit of their game, are seidem left to themselves, but quitinously interfored with by the hantsman's cry, the whole people are looking towards the mysterious being who has seized the helm of government, and whose ned is as potent as Orympian Jove's in shaking the world from pole to pole, for a sign. I am of opines, for the reasons I have stated above, that no sign just now will be given. Whatever word is spoken, that of taly must be the most important, and the shadow of the dying Pope at present makes that word a scaled latter to the Emperor's lips.

The imperial Court is shortly about to adjourn to Fontaineblem. Her Majesty went there two days ago to arrange what is termed the pour. The meaning of this torm is, that from time immemortal it has been the custom for the highest personage to affix the name of the party to be invited on the apartment allotted to them When the Queen or Empress does this, the same or the positive with subalterns, and it would seem that the only manner of preventing such dispute is for the reyal hostess to do it herself. The Empress scrappions; porforms this rite by fixing the eard with her own hands every year.

very year.

The Countess de Morny has had a brilliant musical
The Countess de Morny has had a brilliant musical

The Countess de Morny has had a brimant musical party, its which Kasiner, pianist to the Emperor of Austria; Sivori, the celebrated violinist, and M. de Corani, the Spanish singer, assisted. It was understood to given, instead of a bail, to Earl and Countess Cowley, the English Ambussador and his lady, because it is well known that no one blonging to the British mission is allowed, during the days of Frince Albert's mourning, to so where denoing prevails.

go where dancing prevails.

A confirmation was hold yesterday at the English church, rue d'Augerreau, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Ohio, who confirmed for the Americans, and also under the seal of the Bishop of London, for the English. One hundred and fifty young persons presented themselves. The Bishop addressed the candidates with rare sloquence and impressiveness.

PARIS, April 11. 1862. The "Fron Clad" Excitement in Europe—French View of American "Equality"—Late News from "Tommy," of Japan—Two Dismal Seceshers—Thurlow Weed—New ra, de., de.

Old Europe is rapidly profiting by the recent lesson given her by Young America in the art of av con-struction. In addition to Denmark, Prussia and ... a y, the city of Hamburg is about to create an iron clad A letter from St. Petersburg says that the Grand Navy, has authorized, for the transformation of the navy, all the credits awarded to the marine department. Thus, as the correspondent very justly says, "What would become of St. Potersburg and Cronstadt if steel-plated ships could, notwithstanding the cross fires of our forts,

apon the everlasting question of the fortifications of ntwerp, in the course of his remarks M. Coomans proposed the construction of plated revolving towers (similar to the one employed upon the Monitor) on land, and which should replace all other sorts of fortifications.

Here is a specimen of the information in relation to he manners and customs of the United States, which is obtained by casual readers in Europe. The Siccie pub-lishes it and vouches for its authenticity, and I give it to you as it was teld to the Siccle's thousands of

random in the United States, was ravelling one evening on a river steamer, when about time o'clock, a well-dressed, gentlemanly man came up and entere i into conversation with him. He gave him great deal of information about the United States, and alked so well that the Prince, charmed with his elegant nanners and conversation, took the trouble to sak the existing which was

manners and conversation, took the trouble to ask the captain who he was.

"Your Highness," replied the captain, "that is our "What! that man?" said the Prince, of course very

muca surprised. "Yes, your Highness," again answered the captain, "that is the beat's cook. During the entire day he is at his fornace, but when his work is done and his fires are out he takes off his apron, puts on his coat and becomes a gentieman. After eight o'clock in the evening he is the equal of every one on board."

There is a French idea of American "equality" for

you.

I inquired of a very intelligent Japanes, after "Tommy," who has been reported to be dead; and it will be gratifying to the many admirers of that lawny youth to know that he was alive and well when the Embassy took its departure but that he says "he left his heart in America." Let its fortunate possessor rejoice.

Yestorday the ambassadors had an interview with M. Thouvenel, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to-morrow are to have their formal presentation to the Embaror.

provided the property of the property of the party of the provided the Mr. James Bachanan, late United States Minister at Co-poultagen, and who stayed here as long as there was any-thing to be get out of the office, after the act of secession had taken place. They both looked damp and dismat. They both have been expecting int offices under the new government, when it should have been fully organized and recognized. Buchanan wants to be Minister of the Confederate States to some one of the European courts, and would even take his old place at Copenhagen, if he could get no other. Tucker, on the other hand, could not, I am inclined to think, be induced to take his at Liver-pool, as certain noisy editors might interfer to disturb pool, as certain noisy editors might interfere to disturb his equanimity, but he would take the Consulate at Paris. Thurlow Weed, Esq., is still in Paris, but returns to London in a few days.

A new opera, the music by Felicien David, entitled "Lalla Rookh," and founded upon Moore's poem, is to be produced shortly at the Opera Comique.

PARIS, April 15, 1862.

The Emperor and Italy—The Reported Pregnancy of the Countess de Chambord—Recived of the Hopes of the Legitimiets—Reception of the Japanese Embassy by the Emperor—Jeff. Davis Investing in French Funds—Homan—Thurlow Word, de., de., de. The expression of opinion on the part of Lord Palmers-

ton that the French occupation of Rome was a violation of the principle of non-intervention which France had recognized as well as England, and this expression of opinion being given just the day after the arrival of the Marquis de Lavalette, the French Ambassador to the Papal Court, in London, is by many considered an evi ce that the Emperor is preparing to abandon Rome, and shield himself as much as possible in doing so behind the advice of England. It is consted as not unlikely that he may be preparing Europe for one of his periodical startlers. And, now that the hopes of the legitimists have been revived by the reported pregnancy of the Counters of Chambord, he may think it pary to do something to fusure certainly to the sup-

pregnancy of the Countees of Chambord, he may think it port of his dynasty the great liberal majority of Europe. This statement in relation to the pregnancy of the Countees de Chambord has rovived new hopes and given new enthusiasm to the legitimists in France and those scattered throughout Europe. The Countees de Chambord is the wife of the Count de Chambord - Duc de Bordeaux—who is the son of the Duke de Herri, who was the second son of Charles the Twith. The Counted Chambord, therefore, is the grandeon of the deposed monarch, and is the ealy living male representative of the elder branch of the Franch Bourbons; and in case of the restoration of that dynasty he, under the title of Henry the Fifth, would excend the throne of France. He is a man of nearly sixty-two, and it has been up to the present time supposed that, with his death, the elder Bourbon family would become extinct, as it was said that he was incapable of repreducing his race. The same was said, however, about our portity friend, the Frince Napoleon, and yet there is now the most indubitable evidence that Victor Emanuel is in a fair way to become a grandfather. But there is now the most indubitable evidence that Victor Emanuel is in a fair way to become a grandfather. But there is sellif room for doubt. The Counters de Chambord, if she reality be in "the way that ladies love to be who love their lords," has but just "saved her distance," medically speaking; for she was born on the l4th of July, 1817, and will consequently be forty-five years of age on the L4th July next. She was married in 1846.

If this story be true, it will put an end to the tacit andorstanding which has existed between the legitimists

and Orleanists ever since the formation of the present empires—that, in case of restoration, they would reas their whole its still dear to the hearts of the faithful. Feeple make a great mistake who full in with the cuckee or that in course that he was to have no children, when, the cheere is no religion. After a residence of twelver branch or the Loraban dying with him, the thome should descend to the Count de Paris. the grands on the case of the count de Paris. the grands on the legislation and the Complex may have a subject, I have so hesitatin in stating my belief that paris, and which is socially of the maght, and he legitlatists would doubtless be gial to mine their forces with the soor the louns of orleans.

Nour friund left, have is not so wholly devoted to the case of the confidence o

A French Semi-Official Organ on Lord Palmerston-Iron

Clad Ships-Theatricals, dc., dc.
The Constitutionnel of yesterday pours a broadside of hot shot, in the shape of a three column article, into Lord Palmerston, for his recent speech on the Roman question. He e is the opening paragraph:-"Upon the Italian question the orators of the English government have shown themselves faithful to themselves—they have continued to indufge in an amateur policy. Upon the Roman question Lord Palmerston has played upon the surface, but has not reached the bottom. As a consummate Parliamentary orator, he has, above all, studied his audience, and had he contented himself with the plaudits of the Chamber, had he not at the close of his discourse invoked the judgment of posterity, we would willingly have left the noble grater in the peaceable enjoyment of his tri. umph. But silence is not permitted us in presence of statesman who views matters from such a high grout who counts with such assurance upon the judgment of the future, and who, in misrepresenting the policy of others, gives to his own such complete evidence of clairvoyance, wisdom and generosity." The writer than calls the attention of Lord Palmerston to the fact that, while he was talking against the French occupation of Rome as a violation of the principle of non-intervention, the des patch from Corfu arrived, in which, in reply to the annu ally reiterated statement of the Ionian Parliament that the people of the Ionian Islands desired to be united to Greece, the Lord Commissioner replied that the Parlia ment had no right to discuss the question and adds, "What a respect for the principle of non-intervention and the principle of nationalisies." The writer then goes on to give the reason why, in spite of the obstinacy of the Roman court, and the hatred of its counseilors, France still occupies Rome, preoccupied at the same time with its duties as a Catholic Power, and grounds. The temporal power of the Pope was rounded, and has continued, by submitting itself to the conditions

and more from the Roman question its religious element and places it more and more upon purely politics grounds. The temporal power of the Pope was founded, and has continued, by submitting itself to the conditions incossary to the life of a government. Latterly, however, this government had been so badly administered that 'moral insurrection was permanent there, and that material order was no longer possible, except through foreign aid.' In this painful condition of affairs "two courses of policy were offered to the Roman court—the one wise and prudent, recommending indispensable concessions, perfectly compatible, however, with dignity the other distant, exasperating and counselling endiess obstinacy and merciless protestation. The first of these has for its defender at Rome the Power which restored the Pontifical throne, and which for ten years has protected it with its sword. The other is sustained by a coalition of men who have ruined every cause they ever served, who unite their ambitions in their common ruin, and who may be called the pilots of all the grand shipwrecks during the past forty years. And it is to this policy that Rome lends a complacent ear. All this is only too true, but the faults of the court of Rome do not prevent us from having a great interest in protecting the person of the Holy Father, and in assuring his independence, as certain differences with the Italian government de not prevent use from making the independence of Italy a question of honor. Catholic and liberal, France knows so well what she wishes in the peninsula; she is so nobly disinterested, and so faithful to all her grand traditions, that she is not disquieted either by the ingratitude of the one or he false interpretations of the other. We expected, and so, faithful to all her grand traditions, that she is not disquired either by the ingratitude of the one or he false interpretations of the other. We expected, however, greater justice from so onlightened a states man as Lord Palmerston. This time the noble lord seems to us to have been the plaything of an optical illusion. Will he allow us one last observation? If, in place of criticising France, the powerful minister would employ the influence which he has over a certain Cabinet to determine that Cabinet to recognize the new kingdom, it seems to us that he would render a great service to fasly."

dom, it seems to us that he would render a great service to Italy."

The Constitutionnel is known to derive its inspirations from the government ministers; and the article in question indeed bears the marks of a greater vigor and power than do usually those which appear in that journal, Since the difference of opinion exhibited between the two governments on the Mexican question, it is said that notes of not the meat amicable description have been passing across the Channel. This gratele of the Constitutional will excite a great deal of the Infaginal and the English journals will come to us to-morrow loaded with vituperation. What a warm, loving "alliance" is that which now exists between France and England.

and the English journals will come to us to-morrow loaded with vituperation. What a warm, loving "alliance" is that which now exists between France and England.

The Japanese Embassy visited the Grand Opera on Wednesday evening, to witeess the performance of "Pierre de Medicis;" and, to judge from the criticism upon it given me by one of the officers, they must have been very highly delighted. His remark was that the actors "make great noise, and make ugly face all the same as crazy people in Japan." They were better pleased with the performance of Hamilton, the etce of Robert Houdin, at whose chibition they rendered themselves immensally popular with the ladies and children, by distributing among them a quantity of perfuned colored wood engravings, of which they seem to have brought with them a plentiful supply. It is said that some of the italies of Paris have been as infatuated with one of the translators as it was said (it is to be hoped without roason, however) some of those in your Island City were with the charming formey, and that he receives any where from a dozen up to fifty bittes done per diem. He is certainly "a man to love," with a line, open, pleasant countenance, and a clear, brown complexion, and speaks English and French with great perfection, he being the only one of the party, indeed, who speaks the latter language with any degree of accuracy. It is atated that six projects have been submitted to the Admiralty for the transformation of the wooder steem vessels into tron-clad once; and it is said that a vescels to be built which, besides her iron-casing, will carry a spur weighing sixty thousand pounds. Spain and Austria are preparing to build iron-clad mayles; and two naval officers from the feet of the "Cottillon," at the theatre du Vandeville, has been published, aithough the judge made a special order forbidding the publication of the evidence or remarks of counsel. The punishment inflicted upon M. le Comte de Grammont Caderomse was a fine of fifteen francs. M. le Counte de Noailles, Coun

the celat of his presence to the opening of the Industrial Exhibition, to take place in London in May. His Majesty somewhat curtly intimated that he would be unable to do so. Lord Cowley wrote home, therefore, to say that no such invitation must be given. Then it was that appeared the speech of Lord Paimerston on the Roman question, which has run the gauntlet of all the ministerial papers in France; and only yesterday a formal notice was seen in the Moniture that the Emperor had no such intention as had been falsely imputed to him, of at present visiting any foreign country.

The fournals are pleased to announce that the Emperor is about to make an excursion, at one time to England, and at another to Frussia. We are authorized to clare that, up to the present moment, his Majesty has not formed any design of going to a foreign coanny.

In the meanwhile the only answer vouchsafed to those who in England are constantly hinting that the Emperor's sangacity has hitherto been appreciated overnuchthat he is the mere c. eature of circumstances, watching the indication of the popular galo—that he is without plan or a political policy, and may ere long find himself without a threne at all—is that given by the Count do Morny at the Agricultural Exhibition of France, namely—that there is nothing new in language of this sort; that while at home the imperial government has found detractors everywhere, and abroad more fatal prophecies than Cassandra over uttered, the people have enjoyed a tranquillity, a personal freedom and presperity previously unknown in their history: while externally every mation under heaven has treated France with a respect and observance inferior to none which has distinguished her in the proudest days of her records. The Constitutioned, the meat important of the semi-official organs, confined the first the proudes days of her records. The Constitutioned, the meat important of the semi-official organs, confined the first here prouded the proper of the first here for the semi-official organs, confined

peasant must alike return.

The correspondent of the Consistationnel, writing from Turin under date of April 16, says that the language of Caribaldi is visibly softening towards France, and that he has written to the Geneese carabiniers to stir them up in the suppression of brigandage in the Neapolitan provinces, and to beg them to be in readiness to join the government as soon as it shall call them.

Our Berlin Correspondence. BERLIN, April 16, 1862.

The Republican Bubble Will Net Burst-Ele The Republican Bussel with No Burn-Electroneering Movements—Flowers of Agicial Rhetoric—The University of Berlin—The Prussian Merchants and Leipsic Pair—Probable Results of the Electrons—Count Entenburg—Interview of Louis Napoleon with the King of Prussia, de. If the result of the coming electrons is unfavorable to the Prussian government, it will certainly not be the fault of M. Vonderheydt and his colleagues. The activity of their official agents is incredible, and the manoeuvres they resort to exceed everything that was known even under the regime of Manteuffel and Westphalia. The name of the King is placed in the foreground; the electors are told that the late opposition aimed at nothing less than the subversion of monarchy and the establishment of a republic, and that any one who votes in favor of their candidates must therefore be considered a personal enceny of the sovereign. This thome is varied accordappointed to superintend the elections in the several provinces. One of these gentlemen assures the people that the real question at issue is whother they are to be governed in future by the King or by the Jews; a second announces that the liberals want to introduce a community of goods and wives; others do not even condescend to reason with the "vile multitude," but inform them simply that it is the pleasure of his most gracious Majesty that they should return the government candi-dates. "In my opinion," says Landrath Von Schweling, "it would be best for the army to take up arms, march from one end of the country to the other, and tread everything into the dust." The original is rather more energetic; but the snavities of Prussian officialism are not always fit for publication in the HERALD. It is but right to mention, however, that last night's Premsiche Zeitung contains an article stating that the Minister of the Interior has issued such instructions to his subordi-nates, requesting them to temper their zeal with a little

There can be no doubt that this system of terrorism will have some effect, particularly in the rural districts, where the peasantry live in great awe of the powers that be; but it is not less certain that it has excited the utmost disgust among the more intelligent and independent portions of the population, and converted numbers of very moderate men into violent opponents of the present government. The Sanate of the University of Berlina highly conservative body-to whom a copy of the circular of M. de Jagow had been transmitted by the Minister of Public Education to serve as their guide at the next elections, have returned it with a dignified protest, stating that such interference with their constituminister, and would not be submitted to by them, and adding at the same time that they totally disagreed with the ministry in regarding the present contest as one between

it is asset that six projects have been submitted to he admiratly for the transformation of the wooden stem versels into fron-claid, new content of the built which, besides her incon-cating, will carry a pur weighing sixty thousand pounds. Spain and Austria are preparing to build fron-claid mayies; and two mave officers from the latter are to go to the United States to take a fine result of the examination of a number of titled gentlement who, "kicked up a row" at the perforance of the "Cottling," at the theatre of valued; the project of the case of the "Cottling," at the theatre of valued; the project of the case of the "Cottling," at the theatre of valued; the project of the case of the "Cottling," at the theatre of valued; the project of the case of the "Cottling," at the theatre of valued; the project of the case of the "Cottling," at the theatre of valued; the most of the case of the "Cottling," at the part of the case of the "Cottling," at the latter amount, while the Date de Nosilles, Court Perzo de Borgo, the Count of the count of the case of the "Cottling," at a similar amount, while the Date de Nosilles, Court Perzo de Borgo, the Count of the Count of the case of the "Count of the count of the coun

mates, but only to decline the imposition of new taxes, and to waitch over the disbursement of the revenue proceeding from the eld ones, their cename of the government policy will be of very little use, as they have no practical means of giving effect to it. They may pass resolutions about German unity, the Hessian question, Schlerswig-Helstein, and what not, but as leng as M. Vonderbeyd does not want money he need pay no more a control to thout than to the locuors ions of a dobating secledy or of the Imperial Order of Odd Fellows. And yet there seems to be a general feeling that his reign will not to of long duration; at least he has not succeeded hitherto in prevailing up. n. may respectable person to connect himself with him by accepting the portificial of trade, where thy his own removal to the finance department, and which has even gone begging for nearly a month. As a dernier record, it is to be offered to Count Edienburg, the negotiator of the treaties with Japan and Siam, as soon as he returns from his Eastern expedition, in which he is said to have evinced remarkable tact and ability.

The rumor of an interview between the King of Prussia

Siam, as soon as he returns from his fastern expedition, in which he is said to have evinced remarkable tact and ability.

The rumor of an interview between the King of Prussia and I outs Najoneon is again revived, and in quarters which I have usually found to be well informed. Whether the meeting will come off at Pustain or somewhere nearer the Rhine does not appear to be sattled nor is it ce tain whether it will be confined to a tex-at-te between those two sovereigns, or joined by the Emperors of Austria and Russia. The admirers of the French automatical magne that he will endeavor to persuade the three Wissian of the East to acknowledge the kingdom of Italy; but, considering the equivocal nature of his policy and the obstacles he is centimeally placing in the way of italian union, it is difficult to believe that he will exert his influence in that direction. His Napoleonio Majesty is in a very bad humor just now at the failure of his scheme for transforming the Mexican republic into an empire, and no doubt his vension will be sympathized with by his august conforce. The vitality exhibited by these republics is truly mortifying; they will continue to exist, all arguments to the contrary not withstanding, and even the Thunders of Printing House square is unable to guit them down. It is really too bad. What is to be done with such impracticable obstinacy?

THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

Our Lisbon Naval Correspondence.

LISTON, April 3, 1862. toyage of the Constellation from Portsmouth, N. H.—Run to Fayal—What Was Seen On and Off the Coat—A Petty Officer Overboard and Drowned-Health of the Crew-Saluting the Flag of Portugal-Ompanions in Harbor and Good Pecting Towards the Union-Royalty

Under a Cloud, de.
I have but a few moments to note you a few lines, which may be of interest to your readers, before the ship which will convey it will be off for England.

We sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., on the 11th ult. for this coast, by way of the Azores, intending to stop at layal on some business of minor importance, and to see what could be gathered of interest to our government

We had a very fine passage to that point, making the land in less than eleven days, experiencing heavy weather and northerly gales all the way, but proving the excellent sailing qualities of our good ship. When we reached the point opposite Fayal, we "hove to" and at-tempted to effect a landing, but found soon that the effort would be unavailing, and that we were more than likely to have such weather at least a week on that coast, and that it would be useless to wait longer; so we put off to see again, sailing dead ahoad of a terrific gale and rain storm. We saw at Fayal only three small craft, apparently in charge of the Consul, flying American colors, which were all the sail seen within six hundred miles of that coast. We regretted being unable to communicate with Mr. Dabney, our Consul; but it could not be

helped.
Four days out from Portsm ship St. Helena, from Bristol, England, sixty days out, bound for New York. She knew, of source, but little of the feeling in England towards our people. She probably reported us upon arriving at New York, as her captain

Five days out we lost everboard John Campbell a na tive of Scotland, from Lowell, Massachusetts, one of our potty officers. Though every effort was made to save him possible, it proved useless, as the sea was running high and the ship going ten knots. His body was re-

him possible, it proved useless, as the sea was running high and the ship going ten knots. His body was recovered, and buried the next day with appropriate each monies. This is our only sorions accident as yet.

The crew consists of about two hundred and seventy, five men and thirty-five officers. All have been, and are, unusually healthy.

We made the coast of Portugal on the 28th ult.; but on account of bad weather and the ruggadness of the coast, and strong current of the river at Lisbon, did not reach anchorage until the 2d inst.

Captain Thatcher gave a national salute, which was returned from the castle. There we found the English frigate shannon, which had arrived the day previous; a Spanish shoop of-war, a Prussian naval school ship on a cruise, and three Portuguese men-of-war. All of them boarded us as soon as we came to anchor, and presented their compliments to the commander. The Shannon, which sails for England this morning, kindly offered to take charge of our letters, which we, of course, gladity accepted, delighted to get so good a chance to send home.

I had a chance of a few moments' conversation with the officers of the English man of-war, and was surprised at their apparent change of sentiment and the tope of increasing good feeling and faith in the federal government and its power. None of these nationalities, as here represented, have much sympathy with rebeldom, particularly the piratical part of it; and all take to us as if they would rejoice to see the war settled speedily and in favor of the Union. We have had a very kind reception thus far; and, although we have not yet had time to acund fully the feeling of the people of this country, it is clearly favorable to us.

fully the feeting of the people of this country, it is clearly favorable to us.

The news had just arrived last night, via England, of the exploits of the Morrimac at Norfolk and the accidents to our ships. The facts were greatly exaggarated, as we happened to know from having heard of the whole affair before we salied from the United States. The same mail also brings the news that the war is settled, or is to be immediately, by a proposition which has been made by the federal government, to yield all present points in dispute and acknowledge the Southern confederacy, provided they should stipulate to abolish all slavery in thirty years from the date of the compact. They seemed greatly pleased with this here, and expressed much surprise and apparent disappointment when we informed them that we thought if the abolition of slavery and settlement of the war depended upon any such terms as those, that consummation so devoutly to be wished for would never be arrived at; and they were quite taken aback when we laughed so heartily at what appeared to us like a big Tolburs sell. That paper is quoted here as the authority for the report by the Portuguese papers.

It is now nearly six years since an American man-of-war has been at this port. They seemed much astonished at our arrival at this time of war at home, although they had heard by way of England that an American man-of-war, the St. Louis, had been sent here. They appear pleased to see us on shore, and speak in the kindest terms of our country.

We have not communicated with the Consul, Mr. Roblimon, nor the Minister, Mr. Harvey. As soon as that is done we shall have some things of interest to write you. Now, lying in the stream, it is rather dull than otherwise. We shall communicate to-day. I will write you again from the place, giving such gossip of interest as I can gather.

The steam of stream is a rather dull than otherwise. We shall now now things of laterest to be growing up against the Prime Minister. Judging from these reports of Madam Rumor, and what lit

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

Work of the Blockading Squad ron.
CAPTURE OF A BRITISH VESSEL OFF CHARLESTON—
THE PRIZE CREW SURFRISED BY THE CREW AND
TAKEN TO LIVENPOOL.
[Liverpool (April 21) correspondence of London Horaid,]
About aix go seven o'clock this morning the Emilie St.
Pierre arrived in the Mersey from Charleston. We have
not ascertained the nature of her cargo, but she brings
as wonderful a story as any on record. It appeared that
the vessel left Calcutta and proceeded thonce to Charleston, with the intention of running the blockade. While
reconnoitering in order to effect that object she was observed and speedily captured by a foderal cruiser. As
usual, under such circumstances, a prize crew was put
on board the captured vessel, the main portion of her
own crew being transferred to the federal blockading
ship. The officers, however—the captain, the mate, the
cook and the steward—were left on board the Emily St.
Pierre on parole.

While the vostel was being taken to another port the
recapture took place, which forms the most remarkable
feat a small watch on deck, went below. This airorded
the necessary opportunity, and the officers of the Emilie
St. Pierre, having overpowered the watch, proceeded to
close the hatches in order to prevent the prize crew
reaching the deck and affording any assistance to their
comrades. The crew below, of course, resisted, and a
builet fired by one of them passed through the shoulder of
the cook; but eventually they were overcome, and the
hatchways were securely fastened. They arrived here in
frous, having made no further resistance.

It is stated that the brokers of the vessel are Messre.
Fraser, Tenholm & Co., of 'sis town.—[Same firm as
transacts business at No. 42 Pins atrost, New York.—Ko.]
VOYAGE OF THE EMILIE ST. PIERRE AND HER CAP-

VOYAGE OF THE SMILLE ST. PIERRE AND HER CAP-

VOTAGE OF THE EMILIE ST. PIERRE AND HER CAPTURE.

[From the London Star, April 22.]

Few events since the breaking out of the civil war in America have caused greater excitement in Liverpool than the sudden and unexpected arrival in the Mersey of the well known confederate ship Emilie St. Pierre, recently amnounced as having been captured by one of the federal ships of-war.

The Knille St. Pierre sailed from Calcutta in November last, with the intention of running the bleekade into Charleston if possible. She was laden with 2,000 coarse can vises bags, tochnically called gomey bags. She was estemably bound for St. Johns, N. B.; but her commands (Laptain Wilson, after an ordinary voyage, arrived off Charleston harbor on the 18th of March, when his ressel was captured by the stagner James Adger.

belonging to the United States government. The fact was thus amounced in the New York Highard of April 2:—

belonging to the United States government. The fact was thus anisomeed in the New York Hexalo of April 2.—
United Fritzs Frankin Javas Ander, over Culture Fritzs Frankin Javas Ander, over Quantitative Oct to her. As soon as she saw us start in pursuit she shortened still and hove to. She proved to he the Emile St. Fierrs, halling from as she saw us start in pursuit she shortened still and hove to. She proved to he the Emile St. Fierrs, halling from the shear of the St. Fierrs, halling from the shear of the St. Fierrs, halling from the shear of the shear of the St. Fierrs, halling from the shear of the shear o

. THE NAVAL REVOLUTION.

Am Iron-Plated Coast Fleet for Emgland.

[From the London Times, April 21.]

We are informed that a risp of great importance in the existing state of our nivel affairs has just been taken by the Board of Admiralty. It is well known that at the present moment our entire fleet of small vessels-of-war is built of wood, and is wholly unprotected by armor plating. Every corvette, sloop and guntout in the service is flulle, therefore, to sudden and complete estimating the plant of the construction by the shell fire of an enemy. In view of these facts, a complete step has recently been put to the construction of further vessels of this kind in the reyal dockyards. In France for some years past, and in America during the last year, small iron-plated craft have been designed and built; but in all cases their ohave been fit to operate upon home coasts and harbors only, and have been wheily incable of performing general sea service. Our own A1-mirally and their constructors have naturally been averse to the building of similar ve sels, but at the same time no means of producing sea going plated ships of moderate dimensions have been devised. At length, however, a method of construction has been devised, which is said to afford great security, with a comparatively small amount of plating, and which has met with the full approval of the Board.

The new design has been made by Mr. E. J. Reed, formerly of the School of Navai Construction, Portamonth, new Secretary to the Institution of Navai Architects, under the general sepervision of Admiral Robinson, the Comptroller of the Navy. It is applicable to shaps of various classes, and provides for the use of a power ulplated battory of Armstrong guns, with a great range of free; for the security of the ship from penetration between wind and water; for steaming power searcely inferior to that of the present unprotected vessels; and for the protection of boilers, engines, rudder heat and steering apparatus. These advantages are said to be secured without at all compromising the fit

menced forthwith at Deptrord dockyard, and is to be named the Enterprise.

Immense Armanment for Two New Frightes.

[From the London Times, April 23.]

During the past few wooks large supplies of the best descriptions of both angle and plate iron have poured into Chatlam dockyard, to be used in the construction of the trea steam frights Achilles, 56. The number of hands employed upon the vessel will shortly be increased to 700, the utmost number that can be accommodated in the factory adjoining the dock in which the Achilles is under construction. Mesers, Coliler, of Califord, have received orders to creet two poworful machines in the factory—one a "slotting" engine, for cutting and shaping the slabe of iron which will form the shield plates of the Achilles, and the other a planing machine, the largest of its kind in the world, for smothing the sarface of the plates before they are affixed to the ship's side.

The projecting bow of the Achilles, forged at the Thames from works, has been fixed in its place, and the sternpost will shortly be received from Glasgow, where it is being forged. The following are the principal dimensions of the Achilles.—Langth between perpendiculars, 330 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 333 feet; inch; extreme breadth, 55 feet 3½ inches; breadth for tonnage, 56 feet 1½ inches; breadth, moulded, 58 feet; depth in hold, 21 feet 1 inch; burden, 6,079 5.94 tons.

Orders have been received at Chaham to prepare the following quantities of projectiles to be supplied to the iron screw frightes Hactor, 32, and Valiant, 32, now under construction at private exhibitaments for the Admiralty—viz: 290 common one hundred and ten pounder Armstrong shells, 113 common and 113 segment twenty pounder Armstrongs, and 200 twelve pounder Armstrong shells, 115 common and 113 segment twenty pounder Armstrongs, and 200 twelve pounder Armstrong, shells, 516 to sixty-eight pounder and of the above ships is 1,680 sixty-eight pounder and 110 to the first shell she to be supplied to each of the above ships is 1,68

The "Steam Ram" Defence in a Danger-

The "Steam Ram" Defence in a Dangerous Condition.

[From the London Times, April 22.]

The Defence, eighteen, iron frigate, Captain R. A.
Powell, C. B., in No. 10 dock, at Portsmouth, on the
water being pumped out of the dock, into which she was
hauled on Friday last, has been found to have an excessively foul bottom. This will now be thoroughly cleaned
and coated with a preservative composition. The defects
specified are not numerous, but they will increase in
number if all apparently requisite alterations and repairs
are executed while the ship is in the lands of the dock
yard officials. The popular belief is that she is no divided
and protected by water-tight compartments that in the
event of her bow or stern, the parts unprotected by
armor plating, being partially destroyed by an enemy's
stot, she would still float and fight her guns nearly as
efficiently as she did before her bow or stern was injured. So far, however, is this from being actually the
case, the probability is that she would go down from beneath
the feet of new officers and cress, her in-called water-tight
compartments, as at present filted, being quite vedes in preventing water from either end reaching the midship part
of the vessel below.

compartments, as at present fitted, being quite weders in preventing water from either end reaching the midship part of the vessel below.

Admiral Walcott, R. N., on the New Mayy.

[From the London Times, April 22.]

Yesterday evening the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave the accustomed entertainment at the Mansion House to a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen.

Admiral Walcott, in acknowledging the tonest on behalf of the Navy, said the recent battle in American waters had rendered the tonest, which had met with so generous a response, one of peculiar interest. The whole country had been startled with the news, and required a promptness equal to the emergency. The noble lord at the head of the government had respended to the universal demand that our entire fleet should be reconstructed upon a new principle. The country ungrudgingly would furnish the cost of this signantic undertaking; our mines, our forges, our public arsenals and private yards would furnish and wield the native iron which Engined provided inexhaustiby to our hands. The house and safety of the British Isles were staked upon our immediate entrancements great work. Meanwhile we need have no alarm. The problem had yet to be solved to construct on the other side of the Atlantic sea going versels which could, without danger to themseives, go out of sight of land; and ar regarded matters on the continent, we had had timoly warning, and had displayed our determination to be first in the race of reconstruction in which every maritime European country would take part. (Cheers.) Wintered might be the changes in naval warfare, fowered different the maneuwres of our samen, minasted with the same indomitable resolution which led our fathers to victory, and the future would adorn as bright a page in the history of our country as the past. (Cheers.)

victory, and the future would adorn as bright a page in the history of our country as the past. (Cheors.)

England's Fears from the Revolution. (From the Paris Constitutionnel, April 21.)

It results from the engagement between the two plated ships on the coast of America that the Merrimac and the Monitor are not in any respect to be compared to those already possessed by several States of Europe. The plated frigates which England has launched, detective as they may be, would certainly give a good account of the two American ships built in such a burry. It is, nevertheless, true that, such as they are, these two ships, or rather itoating batteries, would destroy the most solid wooden fabrio. This fast being admitted, the consequence is clear and incontestable—namely, that at this moment the noblent fleets of unplated wood are powerless as instruments of warfare. This fact our neighbors cannot perceive without regret—they who have spent for the last three or four years more than three hundred millions in building new wooden ships. We must coogratulate ourselves that France has not been drawn into this movement. She has left the English Admiralty to quiestly go on increasing their wooden fleet. Our Minister of Marine has prudently reserved the regular and moderate resources of the Budget for the building of the only plated ships which, thank god, give at this day complete satisfaction. The exploits of the Merrimac have again proved the insufficiency of land fortifications to protect the coast. This, also, is a somewhat ampleasant fact for our neighbors, who rustled into incalculable expense on land fortifications. The navel combat which so attracts attention shows the necessity of inventing a plated ship which shall combine strength with salling powers. The Merrimac, un unwieted y vessel, had to retire before the Monitor, which is smaller and less powerfully armed.

What is now proved beyond doubt is, that in the two worlds the war navy is undergoing a camplete transformation, and that we must continue in the sam

The Mavies of France and Italy.

(Toulon (April 18) correspondence of the London Time Yesterday was a brusy day. The engineer of the it plated frigate Invincible fighted his dres at eight in morning, and the cummander saired on a trial trip six days, during which she is to touch at Hyeres and Villaf, anca. This voyage will conclude the trial of invincible.

Invincible.

At tweive o'clock the Italian iron-piated frigate T ble sailed for Genea, having three boats in tow.

It has been decided by the Emperor, it is said, no further change shall be made in the Toulon until it shall be replaced by ships protected with

until it shall be replaced by ships protected whin plates.

An order received from Paris yesterday by telegrical bas been communicated to all engaged in the constrution of the frights Themis that she must be launched ten o'clock on Saturday next, the 25th of April.

The Navy of Holland.

The fight between the Monitor and the Morrimae, says a letter from the Hague, has produced in Holland as impression the more profound that for the leat five months a Parliamentary inquiry has been pureued, at a gradiexpense, for the study of the best means of improving the national navy. That inquiry included a number of questions now decided by the progress of military science, thus the inquiry has been perfectly useless.

Trial of M. Mires, the French Pinancier.
HIS THREATS OF REVELATIONS AGAINST HIGH PERSONAGES AND ACQUITTAL BY THE APPEAL COURT—
PIRMESS OF THE BANKER AND EPPORTS OF HE

HIS THIRATS OF ENVELATIONS AGAINST HIGH FRESONARES AND ACQUITAL BY THE APPEAL COURT—
PIRMNESS OF THE BANKER AND EFFORTS OF ME
PRIENDS.

[Paris (April 19) correspondence of London Times.]
When, about fourteen months ago, the police authorities ordered seals to be put on the account by its and papers of M. Mires, and himself to be arrested and committed to prison on the various charges you are aiready aware of, it was rumored that he would at once revenge himself by disclosures affecting persons who, he may have conceived, would not or could not save him from the exposure which has since taken place. Public ourself, we wonger, was excepted to the atmost, and the names of parises supposed, rightly or wrough, to have accepted large grantities from him were in every-body's abouth. It was then thought that in the course of the proceedings M. Mires, in one of those moments of passionate excitement when he seems to be beyond all control, would let the secret out. The secret was kept. The cause came on a second time before the Court of Appeal, and the Court of Appeal confirmed the senience of five years' impresement and ine pronounced by the inferior trib and, though, strangely enough, it climinated one of the serious charges against him. This brought it before the Court of Cassation, which quashed it is judy much to the ground of informality, and senit to comore to anothe tribunal. As the cause could not be referred to the same court in Paris that had already tried it, it was sent before the Court of loual, where it is now going on, and it will probably come once more be over the Court of Cassation in comequence of the expulsion of Mires from the Court of Bound for some violence of language on his part. The informative consult too with his follow pudges on the part. The informative consultation with his follow pudges on the part. The informative consultation with his follow pudges on the sent of the city of Marcell 155, he ormes, for the working of his jurchase, a company with a capital of 25,00,000.... Avided and th

was the double wrong, both as regards shares and debentures. The shares gav him 15.00,000f, and he co-incidsecrety 0,000,000f., which disappeared from the common
At these words M Mires, who is said to have with
dimently restrained himself while the Procureur was
making his statement, suddenly interrupted him and
said:—

If the Court deriver if I will now tell to whom I gave these
5,000,000f. I gave them away, and, I repeat, I will tell the
mames of the parties to whom I gave them.

The Judge obse.ved—"the not interrupt; take notes;
consult with your counsel, who will complete your defence;" and the Procureur, without noticing the interruption, passed on to another topic—that of the Roman
raisways. Mircs on a subsequent o casion repeated his
offer, or his threat, of disclosing the names of the parties
to whom he unduly paid over so large a sum as 5,000,000f., or £200,000 stering; and he only waited for a
word or a sign from the Court to do so.

Now, when we call to mind the searching manner is
which accused persons are interregated by the judges,
how every cifort is made to draw from them an admission of their culpability, or to put them in contradiction
with thomselves, so that the Judge seems to act the partof presecutes on behalf of the Crown should have
passed it over in complete silence. The Procureur distinctly charged Mires with having secretly abstracted
5,000,000f.—"Il a fait up pre levenent occule de 5,000,000f., and is aft up a levenent occule was nee
permitted, or rather not called upon, to explain to what
purpose he applied this large sum, or to whom he gave
it, for he does not seem to have disputed the fact.

The consequence is that the strange rumors which ofcoulated a year ago are now revived, and persons who
may really be intocent are brought once more under
suppleton. An allegation of the kind, so long as it rests
unexplained, haveg over almost every one supposed to
possess influence, as it would only be to such that a man
like Mires, angaged in so many speculations, would t

it worth while to present a sum of 6,000,000f. If the
affair come again before the Court of Appeal, and fevery
chance of acquittal be lost, the accused may then make
what is called a clean breast.

OURRAGE OR HARDHOOD OF TER PINANCIER—HIS
APPRALS TO THE LAWYERS AND LADIES.
[Paris (April 20) correspondence of London Star.]
The Mires trial still goes on at Doual.

Mires continues to be as hopeful and energetic as he
ever has been. The torments of the mix as secret, and
the visits of the Jugs d'instruction, or the effects of a
year's confinement in one of the most gloomy of the
Frauch prisons, have not in the sightest eagree broken
down his clasticity. A few days ago be was complimented by an old friend on the strongth of charactwhich enabled him to bear up so stoutly against adverse
fortune. But Mires answered, "Que voulez wous? Autrement if a sexual past Mires."

The double condemnation which has been pronounced
against him has not in the issast shaken an apparent conviction in his own innocence, or, as he calls it, his own
probity. Accustomed and hardsond as his consciouse
has been by the every day practices on the Bourse and
the chicaneries of inancial life, as well as of financial
laws, he can see nothing but legal subticties in the accusations brought against him. So insensible is he to their
moral bearing—lif they have a moral boaring—that he
one day said to Jules Favre, who, at his request, went to
see him at the Mazza, "I was very desirous to have a
chat with you, because I believe you to be one of the
most honeat men that it is possible to meet; but, at the
same time, allow me to say that in point of housety you
are not one whit my superior." Far from being angry
at the compliment, M. Favre felt greatly flattered by it,
and has, I undorstand, frequently repeated it to the musboars of his profession who defended Mires.

They included the greater number of the first rate asscets at the Paris bar. In the Correctional Court there
were Floque and Mathieu; in the Imperial Court, Cremicus, forme

which, apparently at least, were incent to intimidate the persons menaced, but who now breathe more freely.

The Church of France Against Slavery. THE FAMOUS BISHOP OF ORLEANS PRAYS FOR THE UNION CAUSE.

(From the London Star, April 23.)

Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, having recontity addressed a letter to the clery of his diocess condemning slavery, the Tenge praises without restriction the sentiments of the loarned prolate, and expresses its satisfaction at being able to admire at the same time the eloquent language employed and the opinions expressed. We openly acknowledge, says that journal, that the Bishop of Orleans has been happily inspired in this circumstance. While protesting that he will take no part in the lamentable quarrel which now divides the United States, Mgr. Dupanloup sums up the circumstances of it in striking terms; he then receils the regular, equically and to slavery, concluding in the following precise terms:

It is the first time within sixty years that the central power has adopted a decided line of conduct in the matter, and that it has engaged the entire nation in a vigorous entry against the evil. The question, therefore, without being terminated, is seriously entered on, a step has been made, a path of hope has been opened. That is an additional motive for myself, and an imperious need to pray Get that His any design to bless un enterprise the pacific colution of which must be cardenly which for.

Then, rising above the local question, Mgr. Dupanloup combats hand to hand the principle of slavery, and terminates by quoting that famous declaration of the Countine of the Santensile of the slaves in the French colonies. The Cotholic Church has always deplered the sweet slavery in which a multistate of men are reamed, to the great deriment of their souls, and has never coused to labor to remeds